EUROPE.

The Trial of Victor Place in Paris for Embezziement of Public Money.

THE CHICAGO FIRE AND THE MONEY MARKET

FRANCE.

Print of M. Vector Place, the Ex-Connul of France at New York, Charged with Em-

A dense growd yesterday filled the narrow hall of the Teath Chamber, anxious to witness the trial of the late Consul at New York. The following are the in facts in the case:-The credit opened in New York for the Consul amounted to 34.146,600f., or about seven millions of dollars. He is accused of aving purchased, without orders, 6,000 Suider rifles, at a cost of 584,000f., which are useless; of having purchased 5,700 Roberts muskets, with sartridges, at a cost of 592,000f., and which are also regarded, as valueless; of having illegally paid himself a commission of two per cent, the gross amount of which exceeds 600,000f.; of having collected, indirectly, under the name of Chauviteau commissions from one to five per cent, amounting in the aggregate to 360,000f.; of having added, or caused to be added, to the invoices of the house of Remington, twenty-five cents per afm and per thousand cartridges, and of having paid those Basified invoices at a cost to the State of

These are the charges to answer which M. Victor Place appeared yesterday before the Correctional

THE COURT OPENED

about half-past three in the afternoon. M. Place presented himself to the Court attended by M. Rivolet, his counsel. His brother, Monseignenr Place, Bishop of Marseliles, was among the audience. The President of the Court immediately proceeded to interrogate the accused.

PRESIDENT—You are accused of abuse of cond-dence to the prejudice of the French government;

what have you to reply? Accused—I am ready to reply to the questions which the tribunal may choose to address to me. I have awaited with great impatience the day when should be able to give you complete explanations of

the facts with which I am reproached. PRESIDENT-Since when have you been in the consular employment ? Accused-Since 1839. I was appointed Consul

General to New York in 1870. PRESIDENT-When the war broke out the French government charged Mr. Remington to purchase muskets. They thought it necessary that a certain surveillance should be exercised over those purchases, and thought they could not have that better done than by their Consul General at New York. You have been instructed to inspect the various purchases and effect the payments.

Accused-In providing arms three circumstances are to be observed—the purchase, the fixing of the price and the shipment. The choice and purchase of the arms were outside my province, which was limited to expediting the shipment. The Committee on Armament told me they counted, for that purpose, on my energy and intelligence. If I had but to verify invoices and pay there would have been no necessity for that special co-operation. In the circumstances wherein the country was placed what was most needed was to ship the arms as rapidly as possible. In less than three months I have shipped 450,000 skets and 64,000,000 of cartridges; but I have never been charged with the duty of verifying the quality of the arms or munitions shipped. Insist apon that pout, because, without desiring to faunch out into b itter invective, I am bound to say that the mission confided to me has been singularly misrepresented by public opinion. It is generally believed that all the purchases of arms have been made in America by the Consul General, and that all that is said of exaggerated prices and arms of bac quality must be laid to the charge of the Consul General. So much so that at Bordeaux, when they wanted to disarm the National Guard, it was said it was not worth while to place in our arsenals the arms purchased by the Consul of New York. I therefore deem it essential to define clearly the duty devolving upon me—namely, to ship the arms with the greatest possible rapadity. I have done so in the midst of peculiar difficulties. My role did not go beyond that. never been charged with the duty of verifying the

pay myself.

The committee on Armament charge of myskets without orders to the amount of 674,275f.

Accused you had not to control the compact of the control of the contro

Recept the prices made by the house of Remington, and I had only to verify the material side of the transaction.

President—The Ministry does not reproach you with having badiy performed that part of your duty, but with having paid with French money sums which France did not owe. That is not all. Had you not a broker associated with you? Was that quite necessary.

Accused—Most absolutely necessary. I could not leave my consulate, and an agent was necessary to me who could go to the furnishers' and look after the material side of my duty.

President—I understand. That broker did the greater part of the work.

Accused—Itaat is not absolutely true. My direction was unremitting. Several times a day I took account of what was going on; but since I was kept in my office by a labor so constant that I had scarcely time to write a letter I was obliged to have a colleague, who has atted me, I must say, in the most efficient and honorable manner.

President—That commission of one per cent.

Accused—I acknowledge the fact.

President—That commission of one per cent.

Accused—I acknowledge the fact.

President—That agreement stipulated only a commission of one per cent. That was why I objected to Mr. Chauviteau?

Accused—That agreement stipulated only a commission of one per cent. That was why I objected to Mr. Chauviteau's receiving, in addition, another commission on certain supplies.

President—That also is a clause in the accusation, for you were putting that broker in a faise position in regard to persons whose supplies he was bound to control and verify. He received from both sides.

Accused—I acknowledge that the amount of that Commission of one per cent was enormous in con-

bound to control and venify. He received from both Bides.

ACCUSED—I acknowledge that the amount of that Commission of one per cent was enormous, in consequence of the extent of the business, but I have an observation to make. The mode of remuneration by commission is the most usual in America. In that country the amount that the commission may produce is never regarded, but the value of the Bervice rendered is. The usual commission is two and a haif per cent, but in view of the importance of the business I reduced it to one per cent. Then I negoriated an ordinary rate at an inferior rate. In regard to the gross total it was wrong to translate it into French figures. A dollar in America is about like a frame of our money, so much so that they pay \$2 an hour for a carriage in New York.

President—And the Hemington commission? Acctes — Once more, that did not concern me; my orders did not apply either to the quality or price of the arms; all i and to control was the shipment, an operation that did not cover any unlawful favors.

The President—In addition to the commission

inent, an operation that did not cover any unlawful favors.

The PRESIDENT—In addition to the commission spaken of, Chauviteau received a commission of five per cent on freights.

Accused—It was not in addition to: it was outside. There Chauviteau was not acting as my agent, but as a supproker.

PRESIDENT—Yes, out it was France that paid, and it is an abuse of confidence the more with which you are reproached. According to the custom in America the captain, on the contrary, makes a discount of five per cent, which is divided between the broker and the freighter. Instead of taking account of that reduction you have, on the contrary, exacted an overcharge.

Accused—Time is the first time I hear of a discount byline captains of vessels. I know abso-

AccuseD—This is the first time I hear of a discount by the captains of vessels. I know absolutely nothing about it.

Prissipher—It is also alleged that the freight paid by you was boo much. Mr. Remington paid from seventy-four 10 seventy-six shillings a ton, while you have paid one hundred and ten shillings; so that with the supplementary composition paid to Chanvileau, the government has paid two hundred and twelve focusand frances more for freight than would otherwise have been paid.

AccuseD—The accusation states the case badly. I would almost say that bad faith was manifest. In order to compare two freighting operations they should both be contribuded in the same conditions as regards time, loading and rate of speed. I have always exported by Meamers, such as the Transatiantic, and if one configure my charges with those of the Transatiantic Contranty, it will be seen that have saved to the government about three hundred thousand france.

The Prissiphyra—That is not ail. You have, be-

thousand france.

The President—That is not all. You have, besides, given to the captains of the Eric and Ontario a bonus of five hundred don't each. By what tight?

Account -1 pray you to consider the olroum-

stances. To go quickly was an object. I have done with those captains just what is done with a cab driver, to whom one gives something extra to encourage him to drive quickly.

President to drive quickly.

President to drive quickly.

President to commissions I have called attention to, you have added a charge of twenty-five cents, a quarter of a dollar, for each arm and every thousand cartridges delivered. It appears that this novel commission was distributed as follows:—One-third to Mr. Reminigton and the two other that the consul and Mr. Chauviteau.

Accused—in order to perfectly comprehend that matter the history of it should be known. The first supplies wherein the twenty-five cent charge appears are those of October, 1870. Previously Remisagion, who had received an order for 50,000 Spring field muskets, asked me for a considerable advance. I found the demand a strange one, and on the 4th of October asked instructions, by telegraph, from the Committee on Armament. I received on the 8th of October the following reply:—

Superior order is given you to devote yourselt exclusively to the nurchesse for the government made through the sole

Superior order is given you to devote yourself exclusively to the purchases for the government made through the sole medium and by the instruction of Lecesne and Remington, to urge them vigorously to correspond directly by despatches in cipher, with Lecesne, whose instructions will be law to you, to retain immediately the entire of Transatiantic steamer freight from October 15, and keep away all competitive freight.

CREMIEUX—SORBL.

On receipt of that despatch I gave the advance asked, about 1,800,000-f. On October 21 Spire brough me his four invoices, whereon a premium of twenty-five cents figured.

PRESIDENT—But that should have struck you. You knew that the house of Remington was already receiving a commission of five per cent, guaranteed by the French government, on all purchases of arms. You should not have accepted any others from it.

arms. You should not have accepted any others from it.

ACCUSED—It did, in fact, attract my attention. I asked explanations from Spire, who told me he was authorized by the Committee on Armament.

PRESIDENT—Then if he had asked fitty per cent you would have paid it? You knew well, moreover, that it was a supplementary commission you were imposing on France.

ACCUSED—Spire said he was authorized to receive those incidental expenditures. The Committee on Armament was informed of it on the first shipment, and has neither protested nor objected. Since I had still a great deal of money to pay Mr. Remington, I would have been able, on the slightest injunation, to retain a portion.

Mr. Rivolet read a despatch addressed by the accused, under date of October 22, asking a remittance of funds "for payment, commission and incidental expenses" (faux frais).

PRESIDENT—The incidental expenses are the disbursements, in ordinary terms, and not a disguised commission. The accusation goes farther. Chautiteau received, under that head, up to November 14, 161, 232f. It is alleged that he shared with you. That appears from declarations made by Messrs. Spire and Remington.

ACCUSED—Do you believe, Mr. President, that I have any need to reply?

PRESIDENT—I am nether to believe nor not to beleve. I am in the presence of the depositions of two

PRESIDENT—I am neither to believe nor not to be-lieve. I am in the presence of the depositions of two

Accused—Do you believe, Mr. President, that I have any need to reply?

President—I am neither to believe nor not to beneve. I am in the presence of the depositions of two witnesses.

Accused—It is one and the same testimony, and the jurige, at the preliminary examination (juge d'instruction), qualified it by the proper term of falsenoed. On! I am calumnated enough. It was said in the tribune of the National Assembly that Chauviteau's commission was for me. Is such a thing to be permitted? If I were to say that on a supply of sixty-dive militons' worth such a one had received a commission under the name of Remington I should be considered a slanderer, and yet—President—That is not all. The accusation points out other commissions received by Chauviteau amounting to \$2,500, in order to obtain from the Consul payments due to the house of Remington.

Accused—That is unlikely, since I was in advance 6,872,0001. With the house of Remington from the Consul payments due to the house of Remington.

President—That is unlikely, since I was in advance 6,872,0001. With the house of Remington from the Consul payments due to the house of Remington.

Accused—That is unlikely, since I was in advance 6,872,0001. With the house of Remington from the consultar of the produced 602,824. You knew well that consultaes never receive commissions, except for the purchase of tobacco.

Accused—In that matter there are two things to be looked at—the amount and the principle. From the commission would be exaggerated, but in regard to the principle I have a precedent in my own career. When I was at Naples I negotiated an adar for the Minister of War, who wrose to me that I was entitled to a commission of two per cent.

President—I was not a commission of two per cent count even on the neutral payment of war did in fact write to you to congratulate you and recommend you for the Cross of the Legion of Honor; but that is all.

Accused—I regret that that document has not been found in the archives of Naples, where I left it.

President—You made yo

The Chicago Disaster and the Money Market.

[From the London Times, Oct. 13.]

Attention in the city has been almost entirely concentrated on the probable consequences o, the fire at Chicago, which seems, both in its financial and commercial bearings, likely to prove more disastrous than any ever known in the world. Atthough the estimate of loss to the extent of £100,000,000 may at first sight appear preposterous, those who are acquainted with the place will, from the statement that the half of the city, including the entire business section, had aircady been burned, while the flames were still unsubdued, apprehend that it may be found to involve less exaggeration than it susual under such circumstances of wild excitement. The extent of derangement which must inevitably ensue, and which will make itself universally leit, will, it is believed, be mucin greater than most persons yet conjecture. Chicago, with its population of 300,000, was the grand centre both of the export and import trade of the West, and the calamity has occurred at a season when that trade was approaching its height. About four hundred thousand tons of shipping were, directly or indirectly, engaged in it; twenty-four lines of railway meet there, and from two nundred to two hundred and fity trains daily arrive and depart. Its traffic in grain, tumoer and provisions tar exceeded anything known eisewhere, and, while its granaries and yards were thus filled, its magnificent warehouses were stored with the manufactured goods and articles of domestic luxory received from Europe in return for these riches. It was now just the time for the grain shipments to be most active previous to the close of navigation, and, on the other hand, for the autumn supply of Manchester, Leeds, Lyons and the other manufacturing towns may be affected by the failure of Chicago to pay for these goods; and, again, how far Manchester, Leeds, Lyons and the other manufacturing towns may be for the waits by the failure of Chicago to pay for these goods; and, again, how far hen

Effect of the Great Fire in Chicago.

Effect of the Great Fire in Chicago. [From the Loadon Economist.]

The losses by the great fire which has nearly destroyed Chicago are probably very much exaggerated, but the most sober reckoning must still yield a very high figure. The telegrams tell us that 100,000 people have been burnt out—that is, about the thirrieth part of the population of London—and this may lead us to some notion of what the loss must be. The rental of London is nearly £30,00,000, and of a thirrieth part, £1,000,000, which we may perhaps, safely assume as the minimum rental of the real property destroyed in Chicago, the destruction having been largely in the basiness part of the city, whereas the above thirty millions for London includes the less valuable suburbs. At from ten to fitteen years' purchase again the million of rental

would represent a capital of from £10,000, 000 to £15,000,000. This would be the value of the house property destroyed; and the contents of the would represent a capital of from £10,000,000. This would be the value of the house properly destroyed; and the contents of the houses, including stock in trade, would not, probably, judging by our own experience of the fire insurance duty. Come to any more. The total loss, supposing there is no material salvage from the fire, may thus be between £20,000,000 and £30,000,000, the latest estimates from New York, we observe, giving even smaller figures. Even as thus refuced the loss is very serious, and is quite likely locause some perturbation. The insurance companyes here are arranging to pay at once what they Come—in the case of the North British and Mercaltile Assurance Company alone, over £400,000—and the transmission of such large new sums at a 'ame when we are likely to pay America a great deal, must contribute to derange the exchanges. The American insurance companies must resort to the sale of securities, which will also tend to draw money from this side, a surplus in the New York market naturally causing an overflow to Europe. Altogether a sudden payment of probably from £10,000,000 to £15,000,000 in New York is likely to affect us here, when we remember especially the engagements which have been entered into in connection with the Funding loan. By thesif, even the Chicago disaster would probably have caused it may be more than enough to turn a doubtful balance.

WAITING FOR THE DUKE.

The Latest News from Madelra-The Prince

Not Yet Due.
The information published in the daily journals esterday that the Russian squadron was at Funchal on the 6th of October (according to the official despatch sent to Washington) accounts satisfactorily for the delay in the arrival of the young imperial tar, to whom we are waiting to do honor. If he did not leave there until the 9th inst. it is not likely he will be here for a new days yet, and, in the meantime, where necessary, some little additions and elaborations can be made in the matter of the reception. There comes a wail from the fleet that is now lying off Sandy Hook that the Executive Committee have invited none of the wives of the commanding officers thereof, about in the same tenor that it was stated all the consuls and representatives of loreign nations had been ignored in their calculations. But this is more a matter for the United States government in their reception to be tendered at Washington. The present is an invitation to be tendered to the Prince by the citizens and the military of New York, the latter more especially having made the most extensive and expensive preparations to receive him with dignity and respect. There are some who doubtless feel disappointed on account of having received no invitations. As regards the consuls, there are, it is believed, about forty of these gentlemen in New York, and allowing each the privilege of taking two ladies on the boat would give an addition of one hundred and twenty. Take fifty naval and military officers and their ladies, and this would give one hundred and fifty more. In fact, neither one, two nor three vessels would be suilicient to carry the company if the committee had acceded to the requests of all those who have applied for gratuitous tickets. It is believed that every member whose name has been published has paid \$100, and this may, therefore, be another reason why they have not sent their invitations abroad quite so plentifully. The committee have a heavy task before them, and will have to be on the "hop" so long as any portion of the programme remains unexhausted; but there is little doubt that it will be, on the whole, the most interesting and satisfactory series of amusements ever offered to the royal friends of the United States. ment in their reception to be tendered at Washing-

The American Reception Squadron Another day, and that a Sabbath, rolls over the reception fleet to the chill piping of a wind from the west-nor'west, and still no Muscovite. Everytesday morning, so far as equipments are concerned; but there was that within which passed all show in demonstrating a decided internal blueness. Anxiously from time to time the quartermasters level their glasses and sweep the offing only to turn away with a monosyllapic expression of disgust upon their lips and a secret prayer in their hearts. As before announced some dozen times, everything is in readiness for the reception. The guns are loaded; the bunting ready at hand to be spread from masthead to yardarm; the band is master of the Russian national air; the fires are banked and the pilot on board. The Russians are the next and only necessity to set all these things off-feet, guns, flags, band, engines and pilot. The proposed capture of the young Grand Duke by the Reception Committee is talked over here with some animation. The young scion of the house of Romanoff has been enstaked over here with some animation. The young scion of the house of Romanoff has been entrusted to the care of the Russian Admiral, and the committee should not forget that they must first obtain the permission of that guardian belore they can bring him on board their lady-laden steamer. It is tolerably certain, however, that there will be every disposition on the part of the Russians to meet the desires of the cluzens. There is one other point in which the committee have not up to the present shown a necessary dispay of courtesy. The ball to be given at the Academy of Music will of course be graced by the presence of the officers of the Russian fleet, and it is obvious that the same courtesy should be extended to the officers of our own squadron. The reception on the part of the United States government is emphatically in return for that given to Admiral Farragut, and it will be curious if, as at present seems likely, the officers of our navy are forced either to purchase tickets or let the matter go by default, of a certainty they have done miost of the waiting for Alexis and should reap at least one night's reward for a bleak three weeks cruise around the inhospitable shore of Sandy Hook.

House will be deviced that they must first fifther third precinct station house to go to my ound. When I got on the corner of Beacon and Oakland avenues I heard seems one call "Police Pi wound. When I got on the corner of Beacon and Oakland avenues I heard seems the matter and found a man lying on a stoop in Beacon avenue; those who shot the matter should be extended to the officers of our own squadron. The reception on the part of the Bussirk came up with Officer Harned. I told him there was a man shot. He looked at the man and sat, "Why, that is the man and sat, "Why, that is the man and sat two men running up an alleyway, and that this was one of the men. Officer Harned was not on duty at the time.

Henry Noite, was forty-live years of age and had the reputation of being a very peaceable man, inoficer should be a prov

By a typographical error in our list of the members of the Reception Committee in yesterday's HERALD the name of Mr. John Jacob Astor appeared as "John J. Nestor."

O'CONNELL, THE LIBERATOR.

Lecture by the Rev. Father Hagerty, of Cork-The Victory of the Swordsmen and

the Victory of the Gownsmen.

A goodly assembly of the best representatives of Irish Americans was gathered last evening in the hall of the Cooper Institute, to listen to the last of the lectures in this city of Father Hagerty, of Cork, Ireland. The lectures have nad for their object the realization of money for aiding in the erection of

and the substantial manifestations of sympathy with this worthy project have been thus far very liberal. The audience last night showed the ut most degree of quiet attention, and at times its appreciation by frequent but not bolsterous ap-plause. The meeting was presided over by the Rev. Father Quinn, of St. Peter's. Several prominent individuals were on the platform, among them O'Donovan Rossa, ex-Judge Connolly, ex-Head Centre William R. Roberts, Warden Brennan and the Rev. Fathers Bartnett, Barry and O'Leary, The lecturer delivered a very entertaining and instruct-

lecturer delivered a very entertaining and instructive sketch of the character and life of Ireland's patriot barrister, Daniel O'Connell. There had been TWO GREAT EFOCHS
in Irish history to lilustrate the efficacy of the swordsmen and of the gownsmen (the soldiers and the lawyers) in the strife for Irish liberty. One of these epochs related to the time when the hardy Northmen—the Danes—came from the North to seize first on the fairest portion of France and afterward to overrun England. From England these Danish kings in succession had sought to crush Ireland, and for two hundred years the Irish people had resisted, often hurling the invaders back into the sea. Then there came

sisted, often nursing the invaders back into the sca. Then there came

THE GOOD PRIDAY,
the 24th of April, 1014, when, with the battle axe cienched firmly in Irish hands, a great and memorable victory was won by the Irish people. The second victory—that of a gownsman, a lawyer—was gained on the 13th of November, 1829, and by Daniel O'Conneil. For two hundred years England had tried to rob Ireland of her faith. It was the task of O'Conneil to wring cuancipation from England, It was a heroic effort, and it required a hero to make it. He had the qualities necessary to guide the people of Ireland—onlitured, brave, clever. He had gained the greatest triumph ever gained in Irish history. He closed by drawing a comparison between

ever gamed in Irish mistory. He closed by drawing a Comparison between o'conneil and wellington, both Irishmen, so different in their lives. He then expressed his gratitude for his kindly reception and for the help which the Catholies here had given to the accomplishment of his mission.

THE OLD SUNDAY STORY IN NEWARK. A German Lady Attempts Snicide With a

Razor.

About four o'clock yesterday afternoon great excitement was occasioned in Lilie street, Newark, in consequence of a desperate attempt at in consequence of a desperate attempt at suicide by a German woman named Catherine Ezger, residing at No. 69. She had just inflicted a severe wound in her throut with a razor and was about drawing it across a second time when she was seized by some relatives and secured. Her case is not hopeless. The cause of the rash attempt is not known.

YACHTING NOTES.

The yacat Columbia, N.Y.Y.C., Vice Commodore Osgood, passed Whitestone yesterday, en route for

Newport.
The yacht Alarm arrived at New Haven on Saturday, from New York. to 20 into winter quarters.

MURDER IN JERSEY CITY.

A Man Killed by a Policeman's Bullet.

A Sergeant Fired at by the Alleged Murderer Statements of Two Police Sergeants-What a Saturday Night's Carousal Led To.

While the alleged culprit in the Hoboken murder case is on the eve of his trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer at Jersey City the people of the latter city are startled with the announcement that another murder has been committed in their very midst This time the alleged murderer is not one of the night marauders that infest the city, not one of the lawless gang that confront honest men with boldness and defiance in open day, but a mem-ber of the police force, whose duty was to protect, not to destroy, life. As nearly always happens, the bloody deed had its origin in a barroom affray. HOW THE MURDER WAS COMMITTED

is briefly told. On the corner of Clinton and Oakland avenues, in that section of the city known betore consolidation as Hudson City, stands a lager beer saloon, kept by William Gutt. In this saloon was congregated at half-past one o'clock yesterday morning a party of six or seven persons, who were not very scrupulous about infringing on the Sab-bath, and whose last thoughts were about their church-if any church knows them. One of the party was a young man who was occupied during the midnight nour in playing bagatelle. The repeated draughts of liquor began to tell upon him, and as he clamored for more the landlord began to feel he had a troublesome customer in his hands. The youth would have liquor whether Gutt liked or not, and the latter was equally positive he should have none. This was the issue which provoked a conflict. Sitting calmly at a table was a man named Henry Noite, whose tide of life was fast ebbing, though he knew it not. He was a neutral spectator, but the fight between the others was to

COST HIM HIS LIFE.

The young man was, after some persuasion, removed from the saloon; but he soon returned. Just as he stepped inside the door he hurled a stone at Gutt, striking him on the head. There was a rush

Gutt, striking him on the head. There was a rush after the assailant by all the spectators, one of whom was Charles Harned, a police onicer attached to the Third precinct. He was not on duty, but he carried his revolver. He joined in the chase, and in rushing down an alley way fired two shots in rapid succession, one of which took effect in the back of Henry Notic, near the spine,

THE BULLET PASSING THROUGH THE LIVER in a nearly horizontal direction. The unfortunate man was nevertheless able to run back toward the saicon, but as soon as he reached the outer step he fell. Sergeant Van Buskirk and Dr. Bird, the police surgeon, happened to be near the place, and they extrict the wounded man into the saicon. Every expedient that medical skill could suggest was applied; but Note lingered on counting the hours in presence of his whe and three children, at his home in Beacon avenue, till half-past eight o'clock last evening, when he oreathed his last. In the meantime Harned was secured and locked up in the Third precinct station to await the verdict of the Coroner's jury.

Jury.

SERGEANT VAN BUSKIRK'S STATEMENT.

A HERALD reporter cailed at the Third precinct station last evening and obtained the following particulars from Sergeant Van Buskirk.—Between one and two o'clock yesterday morning I was coming down Cakland avenue, when I heard some noise. I met Omicer Harned, who was talking to a man and a woman. I said, "Harned, what noise is that;" The moment I said these words he darted off, and I purseed. I had on my overcoat, which prevented my running very last, and for a long distance he kept Inliv seventy-five feet ahead of me, When I got closer to him he turned around and fired. The bail passed directly across my coat-tails. Suddenly he turned into an alley way, where I saw two other men running. Harned raised his revolver, pointed it directly towards these men and fired two shots in rapid succession. Two men, one of whom I ascertained to be Henry Noile, turned and ran up to me. I caught hold of him, and not knowing he was shot let him go again. He did not say that he was shot let nim go again. He did not say that he was shot let nim go again. He did not say that he was shot let nim go again. He did not say that he was shot let nim go again. He did not say that he was shot let nim go again. He did not say that he was shot let nim go again. He did not say that he was shot let nim go again. He did not say that he was shot we have a far as the stoop, where ne fell. Doctor Bird and I came up, and as we were raising Noite he said, in a very weak volce,
"You good's sake take me home to my wiffe."
"We carried him into the saloon and found that he was bleeding from a wound in tue back near the spine; the bullet had evidently passed into the abdomen.

SERGEANT VAN BUREN'S STATEMENT.

At half-past one o'clock this (Sunday) morning I SERGEANT VAN BUSKIRK'S STATEMENT.

is twenty-eight years of age. He has been very reti-cent since his arrest. What the motive was for the shooting does not yet appear. His attempt to shoot down Sergeant Van Buskirk shows the blood-thirsty disposition which actuated him at the time Noite was pierced by the deadly bullet.

BROOKLYN AFFAIRS.

Stabbing Affray in a Tenement House. Charles Denne and Henry Vanderhoff became in volved in a quarrel yesterday at their residence, 360 First street, Williamsburg, over the respective merits of their quarrelsome wives. Denne ended it by stabbing Vanderhoff twice in the back and then went to the Fourth street station house with Officer Simons. The wounded man is not dangerously cut.

Explosion of a Bottle of Gasoline-A Lady

Seriously Burned.
An accident occurred yesterday afternoon at 69 Yates avenue, between Myrtle avenue and Stockton Yates avenue, between Myrile avenue and Stockton street, Brooklyn, occupied by Mr. Pelton, which will undoubtedly prove fatal. A gentleman brought over from Staten Island a bottle of gasoline, for the purpose of cleaning some clothes, and deposited it on a table. In the meantime Mrs. Pelton, unaware of the dangerous explosive character of the contents of the bottle, removed it to the mantel piece. It had been there but a short time when it exploded, setting fire to the lady's clothes and burning her in a most irightful manner.

Desperate Conflict Retween Citizens and

Policemen. Shortly before noon yesterday Officer Kelly was called upon to take charge of an intoxicated man who was lying on the sidewalk, North Fourth and Second streets, Williamsburg. While on the way to the station house the prisoner suddenly knocked the officer down and leil upon him. Both men being of great physical prowess a desperate struggle for mastery ensued while they rolled on the sidewalk and in the gutter. A large crowd gathered to witness the contest, and, to their shame be it said, they aided the prisoner by jumping upon and kicking the officer—even women taking him by the hair of his head while he was prostrate. The conflict continued thus for about twenty minutes, when Officer Kelly was covered with blood and filth, and his uniform tor to atoms. He had previously broken a small rosewood club over his prisoner's head, but it did not suddue him. He was finally taken to the Fourth street station house, where he said his name was John Smith, a native of Scotland and a mariner by occupation. who was lying on the sidewalk, North Fourth and

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States steamer Ossipee, the flagship of Commodore McDongal, arrived at Talcahuano, Chile, on the 17th of October.

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Hoisatia will leave this port on Tuesday for Plymouth and Hamburg.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at half-past eleven o'clock A. M. THE NEW YORK HERALD-Edition for Europewill be ready at half-past nine o'clock in the

morning. Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents. THE MARYLAND JOCKEY CLUB.

The Great Four Mile Heat Race To-Day.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York - Phis Day. Sun rises...... 6 28 | Moon rises...eve 6 32 Sun sets...... 4 59 | High water.morn 9 25

OCEAN STEAMERS. DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER.

Bails Destination. Offices.

Columbia. Nov 4. Glasgow. 7 Bowling Green
St. Laurent. Nov 4. Hawre. 58 Broadway.
Asavria. Nov 8. Glasgow. 7 Bowling Green
Baltic. Nov 11 Liverpool 19 Broadway. PORT OF NEW YORK, OCTOBER 29, 1871.

ARRIVALS.

REFORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTM.

Steamship Henry Chauncey, Gray, Aspinwall Oct 20, with midso and passengers, to the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Oct 21, Mrs Sarah & Lamoureaux, cabin passenger, died at sea. Steamship Geo Wallen, Garer, New Orieans Oct 22, with midse and passengers, to H B Cromwell & Ca. Steamship Geo Rarnes, Mallory, Savannah Oct 26, with midse and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. 28th, at 11:25 AM, 1at 26 12, 100 75 02, passed steamship Missouri, hence for Havana; at 12:05 PM, same day, steamship Helvingston, hence To Savaunah.

Steamship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston Oct 26, with midse and passengers, to H R Morgan & Co.

Steamship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston Oct 26, with midse and passengers, to G B Merrick.

Ship Asia Rri, Nelson, Calcutta, and Sand Heads July 24, with midse, to Munzinger & Plizippio. Passed Cape of Good Hops Sept 10, and crossed the Equator Oct 4 in lon 31 30 W: had fine weather throughout the passage. Sept 13, lat 33 40; had fine weather throughout the passage. Sept 13, lat 33 40; had fine weather throughout the passage. Sept 13, lat 35 doubles de Boutaunay (7r), from Mangoon for Falmouth, 25 days out; 17th, lat 24 31 S, lon 1 44 E, bark Jules 26 Boutaunay (7r), from Margoon Naptes, 29 days out.

Ship Wm Tapscott, McStoker, Liverpool Sept 15, with REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

made, to James T Japecott, McSloker, Liverpool Sept 15, with mide, to James T Japecott. Had strong westerly gales most of the passage. Sept 20. lat 48 25, ion 17 03, spoke ship Bruen Bear (Swe), from Madden and the Falmouth, 120 days out, with most of his men six with the James 10, and the piled him with provisions; Get 4, lat 46 18, long and the Cleo, from London for Newport, RI, 35 days out, leaking badly, and was obliged to throw 56 tons of cargo overhoard for the safety of the vessel; was steering for 84 dohns, NF, 8hlp Leccadia (NG), Wenke, Rotterdam 48 days, with mise to Hermann Bactjer, Was 19 days west of the Banks, with strong weaterly gales.

Berk Asia (NG), Peers, Liverpool 51 days, with mise, to moderate weather.

Bark Queen of Soots (Rr), Spoth, Oct.

Furch, Edve & Co. Came the southern passage, and had moderate weather.

Bark Queen of Soots (Br), Smith, Shields, via Queenstown Bark Queen of Soots (Br), Smith, Shields, via Queenstown Bark Queen of Soots (Br), Smith, Shields, via Queenstown Again, with mides, to Jr Whitney & Co. Took the northern passage; was 19 decreased the passage; was 19 decreased the Sanks. Oct 24, lat 39 20, lon 66, saw a barrel painted while Banks. Oct 24, lat 39 20, lon 66, saw a barrel painted while Banks. Oct 24, lat 39 20, lon 66, saw a barrel Bark Madda, with black hoops and a staff in the bung Hark Madda, with black hoops and a staff in the bung day, lo balleat, occasion of Westerly gales of the Bark Southampton 45 days, in ballast, to Funch, Edge Co. From 10n 30 to 60 had a succession of westerly gales of since moderate weather; was 15 days west of the Bank gales of since moderate weather; was 15 days west of the Bank gales of the Bank and the Banks of the Banks of the Banks; from thence 25 days, with heavy westerly gales; split salis, &c.

Bleig with water.

Brig Polaris (NG), Johnson, Santos 45 days, with coffee to Simon de Visser—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Crossed the Equator Oct 3 in lon 35; had line weather. Oct 27, lat 35 lo, 10a 73 38, spoke soft Fortman, hence for Jamaica.

Brig Halitax (Br), Power. Old Harbor, Ja, 13 days, with logwood to S De Cordova—vessel to Whitman Bros. Had heavy easterly winds up to Hatteras; from thence line weather.

ther.

Brig Anna (Br), Morrow, Manzanilla 15 days, with palm leaf, cedar, &c, and 5 passengers, to J D Rivera—vessel to Peniston & Co. Had head winds the most of the passage.

Brig Ravenswood (Br), Smart, Harbor Grace, NF, 29 days, with fish, to R P Currie. Had westerly gales the entire passage.

with fish, to R P Currie. Had westeriy gaies the entire passage.

Brig Lizzie Biddleson, Dow, Millbridge 6 days, in ballast, to master.

Schr David Nickols, Wyman, Satilla River, Ga, 10 days, with vellow pine to M A Vider, Son & Co-vessei to S C Loud & Co. Had SE and NE winds up to Cape Henry; since strong NW winds.

Schr AE Cranmer, Cranmer, Vrginia.

Schr AE Cranmer, Cranmer, Vrginia.

Schr AE Cranmer, Vrginia.

Schr O P Bions, Digby, Virginia.

Schr Glizabeth White, Deacon, Virginia.

Schr Woodruff Sims, Pharo, Virginia.

Schr Wave, Boker, Virginia.

Passed Through Hell Gate, Schr John McDermott, Fields, New Haven for Blizabeth

Schr John Lancaster, Williams, Hartford for Elizabethjort.
Sich Julia A Tate, Tate, Britgeport for New York.
Sichr Julia A Tate, Tate, Britgeport for New York.
Sichr Julia A Tate, Train and the York of the Yo

BOUND KAST. Brig Lulan, Steuben, New York for La Have, NS. Brig Island Lass, McLeod, New York for St Johns, NF. Brig Maria Olivia, Foster, New York for St Johns, NF.
Brig B Inginac, Austin, New York for St Johns, NF.
Brig B Inginac, Austin, New York for Bangor.
Schr Etza Pharo, Sherman, Fort Johnson for Providence.
Schr Feerless, Smith, Port Johnson for Providence.
Schr Holland, Ward, Newburg for Providence.
Schr Monlfor, Chase, New York for Providence.
Schr John Manlove, Warren, New York for Newport,
Schr Express, Dix, New York for Boston.
Schr Reading Railroad No 44, McGregor, Elizabethport for
Hartford.

Schr Laccinia, Hall, New York for Rockland,
Schr Laccinia, Hall, New York for Rockland,
Schr While Wing, Hall, New York for Pail River,
Schr Amelia, Mott, Albany for Glen Cove.
Schr Lady Adams, Sullivan, Elizabethport for Bridgeport,
Schr America, Ingraham, Rondout for Boston.
Schr Chas E Smith, Hanson, Philadelphia for Providence.
Schr Fichard Law, Johnson, Port Johnson for Providence.
Schr Richard Law, Johnson, Port Johnson for Providence.
Schr Charles L Lovering, Hathaway, Port Johnson for Jounton.

Schr Charles L Lovering, Hainaway, Foresonness at Faunton.
Schr Julia, Johnson, Philadelphia for Pawtincket.
Schr Herrietta, Judson, Port Johnson for Providence.
Schr Favorite, Chark, Philadelphia for Pawtincket.
Schr Success, Richards, Romoton for Providence.
Schr Marra L Davis, Lavis, New York for Fawtincket.
Schr Marra L Davis, Lavis, New York for Fawtincket.
Schr Herston, King, Rondom for Boston.
Schr Horzico, Newman, Rondom for Boston.
Schr Horzico, Newman, Rondom for Providence.
Schr Fannie Warper, Dickinson, Philagelphia for Midditon.

own.
Schr Alice B, Harris, New York for Boston.
Schr Estelle, Stokes, Hoboken for Providence.
Schr Chas V Bentley, Baker, New York for Harwich.
Schr Curtis Goodwin, Lewis, New Brunawick for Nev

Schr Curtis Goodwin, Lewis, New Brunswick for New Haren,
Schr Minerva, Babeock, Elizabethport for Fall River,
Schr Adelaide, Bunce, New York for Sag Harbor.
Schr Jenes, Bunce, New York for Sag Harbor.
Schr Dart, Williams, New York for Stamford.
Schr Belle, Simpson, Hoboken for Hridgeport.
Schr Pacifie, Gwin, New York for Rockland.
Schr Pell SC Vonght, Hallock, New York for Oyster Bay.
Schr Ban Holt, Drake, New York for St George, NB.
Schr Darius Eddy, Hopkins, New York for Bangor.
Schr Sannel R Smith, Conery, New York for Providence,
sloop Emily, Mapes, New York for New Haven.
Sloop Emily, Fish, New York for New London.
Wind at sunset NW, fresh.

Shipping Notes. Shipping Netes.

Complaints have been made to us that the fog signal on Execution Rocks Light, Long Island Sound, has not been proparly attended to during the recent foggy weather, several vessels having nearly got ashore in consequence of the neglect. As this is a very daugerous point it would be well for the authorities having these matters in charge to see that the above is attended to.

Marine Disasters.
STEAMSHIP WESTERN METROPOLIS, from New Orleans or New York, with her shaft broken, was towed into Key West on the 29th inst by the steamship Sherman. STEAMHIT GUATEMALA, Stevens, arrived at Panams on the libb from Central American ports some days beyond her usual time. The detention was owing to her having struck on a reef or rock between the ports of San Juan and Corinto, carrying away her rudder and false keel.

carrying away her rudder and false keel.

BARK CONQUEST—Boston, Oct 29—The bark Conquest, from Stockhola for Boston, was seen off the east end of Nantucket on Saturday morning showing a signal of district, and was reported as having been ashore on Little Round Shoal on Thursday, and came off leaking. A pilot was put on board, and the vessel proceeded for Boston, as she needed no assistance.

SCHE MADEL HALL, from New York for Savannah, on entering the latter port 29th inst struck on an oysier bed, and is leaking badly.

SCHE ASHOHE—Wilmington, NC, Oct 18—An unknown schooner, supposed to belong to Johna Smith & Co's lins, is ashore on Frying Fan Shoals, and will be a total loss.

Miscellaneous.

ashore on Frying Tau Shoais, and will be a total loss.

Miscellaneous.

Purser Mallory, of the steamship Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall, will please accept our thanks for promptly forwarding our files and despatches.

Purser L L Young, of the steamship Gen Barnes, from Savannah, has our thanks for favors.

We are indebted to Purser Harry W Gramp, of the steamship Georgis, from Charleston, for favors.

Bato Ctgana (Rus), from Cardif, arrived at Savannah 28th Inst, reports the death of the capitain (Smith) at sea 3 weeks ago.

Spoken.

Spoken. Ship Hindostan, White, from Newport, E, for San Francisco, Sept 23, iat 17, ion 122 W.

Brig Ably, from Hayt for Boston, Oct 23, Highlands bearing NNW, 25 miles distant (by pilot boat James G Bennett, No 5).

Foreign Ports. ASPINWALL, Oct 4-Arrived, brig Anna (Br), McLellan, New York, (and sailed lith for do via San Bas); 18th, bark New York, Gibbs, New York, Bonnay, Sept 13-Sailed, Montana, Parsons, Rangoon, FAJARDO, PR, Oct 13-In port brig Concord, Bayle, for Ballimore.

Baltimore, HAVER, Oct 23—Arrived, bark Crown Jewel, Corning, Philadelphia. Philadelphia.

(1.1) HARBOR, Ja. Oct 15—In port bark Emma Maitland, for Philadelphia, idg; schr Lizzie Cochran, for New York, de.

PANANA, Oct 15—Arrived, steamship Guatemala, Ste entral American ports.

BOTTERDAM, Oct 28—Sailed, bark James W Elwell, Wrestanna SOURANAYA, Sept 2-In port ship Nesutan, Schill SYDNEY, CB, Oct 19—Cleared, barks Edgar Cecil, son, New York; J H McLaren, Dyer, do; brig San Parker, do.

BOSTON, Oct. 28, AM—Below, bark Theress, and I. Ray. Shrnal for I sing. Cleared -Steamship dec Appold. Loveland, Baltin Rorfolk; schre Wm L Bradley, Chaze, New Orleans: Baxter, Baxter, Alexandra, Va. and Georgetow., DC erner, Thatcher, Philadelphia; Charles E Raymond, Vm Mason. 19th—Arrived, ship Tasmanlan, Liverpool; bark Rome shields, brig Elizabeth, Malaga. BANGOR, Oct 25—Arrived, brig E M Thompson, Bunker,

New York.
Sailed 19th, schrs McClennon, New York; 24th, Katie Mitchell, Eastman. do; 25th, Julia Baker, Baker, do.
MOBILE, Oct 24—Arrived, bark Fannie, Harriman, New

MOBILE, Oct 24—Arrived, oark Famile, Harriman, Rew York.
Cleared—Bark Starlight, Seavey, Boston.
MACHIASPORT, Oct 21—Salled, achrs Hamburg, Sanborn,
Cubar, Magnet, Smith; Sinaloa, Cates; Five Sisters, Hospert,
Montans, Sawyer, and Crusoe, Robinson, New York; 24th,
Frank, Randall, do.
KEW ORLEANS, Oct 24—Arrived, steamship Maryland,
Johnson. Raltimore; ships Freeman Clark, Bosworth. Cardiff; Francis P Sage, Cronk, Havre. Below, coming up, ship
Henrie, Wessel, from Bremen; barks Florence Chipman,
Jones, from Liverpool; Hermenia (Sp., Unibare, from HaNana. Jones, from Liverpool; Hermenia (Sp.), Unioare, from Invana.
Cleared—Steamships Sherman, Halsey, and Western Metropolis, Quick, New York; barks Vesavins, Curtis, and Leonioas. Gates, Liverpool; Mary Pratt, Walis, Boston.
NEW HAVEN, Oct 28—Arrived, schrs B F Woolsey, Larder, Elizabethport; G B Murney, McGrath, Philadelphia; sloop Nearchus, Young, New York.
Sailed Schrs Yankee Boy, Briggs; R H Green, Allen; Vermilton, Dickinson; J Crockford, Heath, and G Green, Fpsher, New York: Reading Railroad No 45, Baidwin. Port Jonnson; Ellas Rupyon, Campbell, Yew Brunsvick.
PENSACOLA, Oct 25—Arrived, brig Constancia (Sp.) Mulmons, Havana. phrey, Newark.
RICHMOND, Oct 27—Sailed, schr Cranmer, Cranmer,
Athens, NY, via York River.
ROCKLAND, Oct 25—Arrived, schr Arctic, Babb, New

Gardiner.

Cleared—Brig Centaur, Stanley, Jacksonville.

Sailed—Brig G S Packard, Packard, Brunswick, to load for Rio January. Rio Janearo.

29th—Arrived, ships Joseph Fish, Boston; Tiger, Havana;
George Green, Phenix Island; brig Abldena, Havana; schr
Mabel Hall, New York.

MISCELLANGOUS. THE CAUSE AND CURE OF CONSUMPTION.

langs are not entirely desiroved, or even if one lung is entirely gone, if there is anough vitality left in the other to head up, there is hope.

I have seen many persons cured with only one sound lung live and enjoy life to a good old size. This is what Schenck's Medicines will do to cure consumption. They will clean out the stomach, sweeter and strongthen it, get up a good digestrates and the stomach, sweeter and strongthen it, get up a good digestrates of the stomach, sweeter and strongthen it, get up a good digestrates of the stomach, sweeter and strongthen it, get up a good digestrates of all the discusse that is in the lungs, whatever the form may be.

It is important that while usin Schenck's Medicines, are should be exercised not to take cold; keep indoors in cool and damp weather; avoid night are and take outdoor exercise only in a genial and warm smashine.

I wish it distinctly un erstood that when I recommend a patient to be careful in regard to taking cold white using my medicines I do so for a special reason. A man who has but partially recovered from the effects of a bad cold is far more fishel to a relapse than one who has been entirely cured, and it is precisely the same in regard to consumption. So long as the lungs are not perfectly healed just so long is there luminent danger of a full return of the disease. Hence it is that I so strenuously caution pulmonary patients against exposing themselves to an atmosphere that is not genial and pleasant. Confirmed consumptives lungs are a mass of sores, which the least change of atmosphere will inflame. The grand secret of my success with my medicines consists in my ability to subdue inflammation lustend of provoking it, as many of the faculty do. An inflamed lung cannot with safety to the patients be careful to the billing blasts of winter or the chilling winds of

mation instead of provoking it, as many of the faculty do. An inflamed lung cannot with safety to the patient be exposed to the biting blasts of winter or the chilling winds of spring or autumn. It should be carefully shelded from all firitating influences. The utmost caution should be observed in this particular, as without it a cure under almost any circumstances is an impossibility.

The person should be kept on a wholesome and nutritious diet, and all the medicines continued until the body has restored to it the natural quantity of flesh ane strength. I was myself cured by this treatment of the worst kind of consumption, and have lived to get fat and hearty these many years with one lung mostly gone. I have cured thousands since, and very many have been cured by this treatment whom I have never seen.

About the last of October I expect to take possession of my new building at the northeast corner of Sixth and Arch streets, where I shall be pleased to give advice to all who may require it.

Full directions accompany all my remedies, so that a person in any part of the world can be readily cured by a strict observance of the same.

SCHENCK, M. D., Philadelphia.

JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College place, New York, wholesale agent.

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A. 24 hoches long, weight 2½ oz., only \$5; 25 inches, weight
2½ oz., \$6; 30 inches, ½; oz., \$7 50; 32 inches, 5 oz., \$6;
solid hair; no crimped hair in; the only hair importer who
retails at wholesale price; \$67 Broadway, near Amity street,
and \$31 Grand street, corner of Chrystic, Sent C. O. D. by
express on receipt of color. Cut this out and cau or write. A BSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED IN different States; descrition. Ac., sufficient cause; nopublicity; no charge until divorce granted; advice free. M. HOUSE, Attorney, 180 Broauway.

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EDWARD D. IASSFORD, now in Europe, for his own trade, and bought for cash. RADICAL CURES

Metaphysical University, 51 Bond street, New York. See enlarged pamphlet.

with every disease ficab is heir to, prevented and destroyed by Mrs. M. G. BROWN'S GREAT METAPHYSICAL DIS-COVERY. It positively kills the root of all disease on log-ical principles.

Metaphysical treatments,
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Treatment, such as is given at the University, is more valuable to the sufferer from disease than mines of gold and silver. It delivers from disease than mines of gold and silver. It delivers from disease, and lets the captive free. No
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Treatment is foodly plan for the body in its shoromal sitale.
A course of Metaphysical Treatment will destroy the root
all disease. Metaphysical Treatment will destroy the root
all disease. Of the head and trunk of the body are counted
by millions and the clogging up of these avenues impedes circulation. The obstructions must be removed, or death will
follow—may be auddenly.
The metaphysical discovery "is a desiratum in the art of
meticine, and is truly aud generis."
The metaphysical discovery "is a desiratum in the art of
meticine, and is truly aud generis."
The metaphysical discovery with the body with its boot of plants, what dew, rain,
from an incover are to the earth. The body is of the earth,
Both are sustained, preserved and held in life by a three-fold
moist death and an arther is no other.

This is God's plan, and there is no other.

I advise all who can afford it to avail themselves of metaphysical treatment.
From six to twelve ounces of liquid are passed into the system at one operation.

em at one operation.

TO ACQUIRE THE ART OF APPLYING the discovery as applied at the University, is to possess scientific knowledge which no money could pay for.

The metaphysical discovery consists of three preparations, and may be procured of your druggist, or at the University, it Bond street, New York, with full directions, price \$6, three

il druggists.
Please enclose 10 cents for the metaphysical pamphlet,
vith new additions.

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